REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE CLAY COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE CLAY COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Clay County Clerk's audit for the year ended December 31, 2007. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees increased by \$57,526 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$129,837 as of December 31, 2007. Revenues decreased by \$166,108 from the prior year and expenditures decreased by \$223,634.

Debt Obligation:

Total debt principal as of December 31, 2007, was \$6,720. Future collections of \$6,720 are needed over the next five (5) years to pay all debt principal and interest.

Report Comment:

• The County Clerk's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The County Clerk's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities or bonds.

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CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Carl Sizemore, Clay County Judge/Executive The Honorable Freddy W. Thompson, Clay County Clerk Members of the Clay County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the County Clerk of Clay County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2007. This financial statement is the responsibility of the County Clerk. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the County Clerk's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated October 8, 2008 on our consideration of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing</u> Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Honorable Carl Sizemore, Clay County Judge/Executive The Honorable Freddy W. Thompson, Clay County Clerk Members of the Clay County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

The County Clerk's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the County Clerk and Fiscal Court of Clay County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

October 8, 2008

CLAY COUNTY FREDDY W. THOMPSON, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

State Fees For Services		\$ 9,370
Fiscal Court		33,369
Licenses and Taxes:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 628,816	
Usage Tax	1,023,591	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	1,058,654	
Other-		
Fish and Game Licenses	3,859	
Marriage Licenses	7,065	
Occupational Licenses	485	
Entertainment Permits	80	
Deed Transfer Tax	22,361	
Delinquent Tax	232,838	2,977,749
Fees Collected for Services:		
Recordings-		
Deeds, Easements, and Contracts	8,865	
Real Estate Mortgages	5,599	
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	77,165	
Powers of Attorney	1,201	
Affordable Housing Trust	18,570	
Lien Fees	13,614	
All Other Recordings	37,480	
Charges for Other Services-	ŕ	
Copywork	18,098	180,592
Other:		
Miscellaneous	6,963	
Refunds	1,251	8,214
Interest Earned		1,284
Total Revenues		\$ 3,210,578

CLAY COUNTY

FREDDY W. THOMPSON, COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS December 31, 2007

(Continued)

Expenditures

Payments to State:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 451,757	
Usage Tax	992,858	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	440,658	
Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-		
Fish and Game Licenses	3,735	
Delinquent Tax	26,396	
Legal Process Tax	22,739	
Affordable Housing Trust	18,570	\$ 1,956,713
Payments to Fiscal Court:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	116,542	
Delinquent Tax	20,877	
Deed Transfer Tax	21,242	
Occupational Licenses	 393	159,054
Payments to Other Districts:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	459,109	
Delinquent Tax	123,843	582,952
Payments to Sheriff		3,612
Payments to County Attorney		34,817
Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay:		
Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	176,455	
Part-Time Salaries	7,800	
Overtime	6,157	
Employee Benefits-		
Employer's Share Social Security	19,913	
Contracted Services-		
Advertising	500	
Printing and Binding	2,429	
Materials and Supplies-		
Office Supplies	13,300	

CLAY COUNTY

FREDDY W. THOMPSON, COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

December 31, 2007 (Continued)

Expenditures (Continued)

Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay: (Continue	d)			
Other Charges-	-)			
Conventions and Travel	\$	5,973		
Dues		1,869		
Postage		2,576		
Miscellaneous		1,955		
Capital Outlay-				
Office Equipment		17,772	\$ 256,699	
Debt Service:				
Lease Purchases			 3,711	
Total Expenditures				\$ 2,997,558
Net Revenues				213,020
Less: Statutory Maximum				 76,197
Excess Fees				136,823
Less: Expense Allowance			3,600	
Training Incentive Benefit			 3,386	 6,986
Excess Fees Due County for 2007				129,837
Payments to Fiscal Court - March 4, 2008			129,803	ŕ
- June 27, 2008			 34	129,837
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit				\$ 0

CLAY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2007

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the County Clerk to settle excess fees with the fiscal court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2007 services
- Reimbursements for 2007 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2007

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Clerk's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

CLAY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2007 (Continued)

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.19 percent for the first six months and 16.17 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The Clay County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County Clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County Clerk's deposits may not be returned. The Clay County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

CLAY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2007 (Continued)

Note 4. Leases

A. Postage Machine and Scale

The office of the County Clerk was committed to a lease agreement with US Bancorp for a postage machine and scale. The agreement required a monthly payment of \$109 for 72 months to be completed on June 1, 2010. The County Clerk entered into a new lease agreement on October 18, 2007 with Pitney Bowes, which contributed \$2,730 to the pay off of this lease agreement. The County Clerk made payments totaling \$3,711 for 2007 to complete the lease agreement and the ending balance was \$0 as of December 31, 2007.

B. Postage Machine and Scale

The office of the County Clerk entered into a lease agreement on October 18, 2007 with Pitney Bowes for a postage machine and scale. The agreement requires quarterly payments of \$336 for 60 months to be completed on October 18, 2012. The total balance of the lease agreement was \$6,720 as of December 31, 2007.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Carl Sizemore, Clay County Judge/Executive The Honorable Freddy W. Thompson, Clay County Clerk Members of the Clay County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Clay County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated October 8, 2008. The County Clerk's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Clay County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Clay County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Clay County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

• The County Clerk's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Clay County Clerk's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2007, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The Clay County Clerk's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the County Clerk's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Clay County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

October 8, 2008



CLAY COUNTY FREDDY W. THOMPSON, COUNTY CLERK COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

The County Clerk's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

A lack of adequate segregation of duties exists over accounting functions in the County Clerk's office. One employee is responsible for receiving cash, recording cash, preparing bank deposits, preparing and signing checks, posting transactions to the ledgers, reconciling bank records to the ledgers, and preparing weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports.

A segregation of duties over accounting functions such as these or implementation of compensating controls, when needed because the number of office staff is limited, is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and/or inaccurate financial reporting, including reporting to external agencies such as the Department for Local Government. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities.

To adequately protect against misappropriation of assets and/or inaccurate financial reporting, the County Clerk should separate the duties involved in receiving cash, recording cash, preparing bank deposits, check preparation, posting transactions to the ledgers, reconciliation of bank records to the ledgers, and preparation of weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports. If these duties cannot be separated, strong oversight over these areas should be provided to the employee or employees responsible for these duties. If the County Clerk does implement oversight instead of segregating duties, this should be documented on the appropriate source document.

County Clerk's Response: Due to lack of staff this is the best we can do. I check almost every report and initial them. I have three deputies that check each other's work and I check them. I think we do a good job. I started checking the reports and initialing them in January 2008.